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Notes.

THE HON. C. K. TUCKERMAN.

In vol. v. of this Series the letter of inquiry at p. 267 respecting the portrait of Charlotte Corday, signed T., and the note of thanks at p. 477, signed C. K. T., were written by the above gentleman, who at the time of writing was, or had been, attached to the United States Legation, and was residing at Florence.

In answer to his request, I sent him a tracing of the Charlotte Corday medallion referred to in my note at p. 331; and this led to a correspondence which may be of some interest to the readers of 'N. & Q.,' especially as we have to mourn the recent death of the talented author:—

12, Via Jacopo da Biacceto, Florence.
(No date.)

DEAR SIR,—I see by the notices on the fly-leaf of your book that you are an authority on the sonnet. The one enclosed is an attempt I once made to comply with "the conditions requisite to a perfect sonnet," as prescribed by Leigh Hunt and S. Adams Lee in the 'Book of the Sonnet' (Boston edition, Roberts Brothers, 1867, 2 vols.). Twelve rules are given therein. I wish you would dissect my lines, and point out any defects you discover, so far as the structure of the poem is concerned. It is from a little volume I had printed—not published—some years ago, and I sent a few copies to the editors of newspapers, simply as a matter of curiosity to draw forth their criticisms on the merits or demerits of the compositions. You will see that Edwin Arnold in the *Telegraph* selects this sonnet for special commendation, but he says nothing about the structure of the poem, which is the point I had particularly in view.

It does not seem to me that Wordsworth's celebrated sonnet [on the sonnet] is particularly happy in its simile. A retired and self-absorbed nun, shut up in a lonely and semi-obscure cell, away from the open air and genial inspirations of Nature, cannot fairly be compared to the outpourings of a mind poetically inspired, even if the expressions are limited to the absolute necessities of the occasion. At all events, I had not a thought of Wordsworth's sonnet in my mind when I wrote this sonnet.

The following is Mr. Tuckerman's sonnet on the sonnet. The author makes all the lines to range, but I have written them in sonnet form:—

The patient songster, from the shreds of things
By Nature scattered, builds the perfect nest;
Epitomizing Art, to fit the breast
Whose inward throbbings nurture while it sings.

There, on the windy bough, securely swings
The tiny cup melodious, wherein rest
Germs of an inner nature half expressed—
The soar of song, the rhapsody of wings.

Sweet Sonnet! dreamy nest of poet's heart,
Hung by old master hands securely strong
Upon the boughs of time, to whom belong

The charms divine of unsuperfluous Art;
O unto fledgling bards thy gift impart,
And teach the sweet sufficiency of song.

I did not keep a copy of my critical remarks on the above composition, but I know that I was emphatic in praise of its beauties. In his reply, dated 20 May, 1894, the author said:—

"So far from being offended by your criticisms, I am much interested in them. The sonnets you find fault with were composed years ago, and no attempt was made by me to follow the prescribed rules of construction, beyond the fourteen lines and two rhymes [*sic*]. The bird's-nest sonnet, as you call it, was a later composition, in which I did attempt to achieve a faultless construction. I shall work at it again, some time, and correct the defect you point out. I have to thank you for a copy of your book on the Sonnet, which appears to be a most valuable addition to the literature on this subject."

The sonnets above referred to are contained in a volume entitled 'Miscellaneous Poems,' by C. K. T., no date. The author, in sending the book, remarked, "I have only three copies left, but take pleasure in sending you one of them."

In the next letter, dated 24 May, 1894, the writer says:—

"I took up the sonnet to-day, and after a quarter of an hour's incubation revised the sestet; the result I enclose. If, after further criticism, it requires further amendment, I will devote more time to it. I am now anxious to get this sonnet as nearly perfect as I can, and I shall be glad to have your severest criticism upon it, until I get it right."

The following are the corrected tercets:—

Sweet Sonnet! dreamy nest of poet's heart,
Hung by old master hands serenely strong
Upon the swaying boughs of changeful time;

Thine is the charm of unsuperfluous Art—
That subtle sweet sufficiency of song—
The concentration of a sense sublime.

The last letter that I received from this talented gentleman is dated Florence, 30 May, 1894 :—

My dear Sir,—I have bothered you quite enough about the Sonnet : so this is my last.

You say "master hands" are sufficiently strong without saying so. I do not refer, in the first or the second division of the poem, to the strength of the hand*s*, but to the strength of—1st, the nest in its attachment to the bough; and 2nd, the strength of the Sonnet in its attachment to the swaying boughs of time. This I thought was clear enough.

"Unsuperfluous" seems to me as natural a word as "unsatisfactory," "unsupportable," &c. I never looked it up in a dictionary before, but now find it in my Maunder's, and defined as "not more than enough."

I cannot adopt the new word you suggest, however well I might apply it, without detracting from the originality of the poem. I am glad to take hints about construction, but I wish to be wholly responsible for the language and ideas; otherwise, so far as borrowed from others, it is not my poem.....I do not mean in the last line to say that sublimity is concentrated, but that a sublime sense (meaning a sublime idea) is concentrated by expressing it in the sonnet form. I must try to put this clearer; for as it strikes you, it is ridiculous.

Let me thank you again for your kindness in going to the trouble of picking out the flaws in my poetry; and flaws enough no doubt there are. I have a faculty for rhyming, and from my youth upwards have, at leisure hours, been a poetical scribbler. This, according to my own estimation, is the sum and substance of my ability in this department of literature. Hoping that I may have the opportunity of repeating my acknowledgments to you in person, believe me very truly yours,

Chas. K. Tuckerman.

The wish expressed in the concluding sentence, the wish for a personal interview, was, alas! not destined to be realized. Hence I erect this little memorial of letters in honour of one of America's illustrious sons. C. Tomlinson, F.R.S.

Highgate, N.

SUBTERRANEAN CHURCHES IN LEADENHALL STREET.

Readers of Maitland's excellent 'History of London' will remember his pride in his discovery, or rediscovery, of the buried crypts of two ancient churches in Leadenhall Street, one "between the east ends of Leadenhall and Fenchurch Streets, under three houses fronting Aldgate," and another "under the corner house of Leadenhall and Bishopsgate Streets, and two houses on the east, and one on the north side thereof." The story will be found at pp. 427 and 499 of his edition of 1739. By the demolition of the house numbered 153, Leadenhall Street, we learn from the *City Press* of Saturday, 23 May, the Leadenhall-Bishopsgate crypt will soon again be exposed to view. In an article headed 'A Buried City Church,' we find the following particulars, which, with an observation or two on them, may find a fitting place in these columns :—

"In the year 1766, a fire of some magnitude destroyed a number of houses in the neighbourhood of Leadenhall Street, and in removing the *débris* the remains of this ancient church, which had long been forgotten, were exposed to view. Mr. Maitland refers to the ruins as those of an old Gothic church, when or by whom founded he was unable to ascertain.....Considerable interest was taken in this discovery at the time, and an illustration of the ruins of the church or crypt was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1766. The title of the paper accompanying the illustration was 'An Account of the Subterraneous Church of St. Peter, lately discovered under the ruins of the fire in Leadenhall Street.' When the house, now known as 153, Leadenhall Street, was rebuilt in the same year, the architect made use of this crypt, or at least a portion of it, by building a flight of stone steps leading from the street into the crypt, which was thus converted into a subterranean repository for merchandise. The arches and pillars are thickly covered with many coats of whitewash, and are not quite complete, the apex being lost in, or cut off by the ceiling of the cellar. The lower portions of the supporting columns are cased with brick, and it is impossible to tell how high the arches originally were. Some years ago, when certain alterations were being made to the drains in the basement, the workmen came upon a subterranean passage, which appeared to lead out of the crypt towards St. Mary Axe. The matter was not, however, fully investigated, and the entrance to the passage was bricked up. Possibly the excavations that will be made for the new buildings on this site will throw some further light on these questions. On each side of one of the little rounded arches in the cellar a coat of arms is cut into the stone. Both shields are very indistinct; in fact, the design of one is entirely obliterated, but the other bears the date 1766, and from the general appearance of the shield it is probable that these arms were identical with the better preserved specimens on the front of the house. The house, which is built of red brick, contains three stories and attics, in addition to the cellar. A stone tablet bearing an inscription is let into the front wall, and on each side is an armorial shield composed of three stars placed diagonally across, the crest appearing to be the Prince of Wales's feathers. The inscription is as follows: 'T. T. Incendio consumptum restituit. MDCCLXVI.' There is, however, no clue to the identity of the person who rebuilt the house after the fire in 1766. The house itself does not contain any special features of interest, with the exception of the arches, but in the process of excavation in the basement it is quite possible that some further antiquarian remains may be found."

On this it may be remarked that the discovery was made long before 1766, inasmuch as Maitland describes the crypt thus in 1739 :—

"When or by whom this old Church was founded I cannot learn, it not being so much as mention'd by any of our Historians or Surveyors of London that I can discover: However, the Inside of it appears of the Length of Forty Feet, and the Breadth of Twenty-six and One Inch; the former whereof consists of Four Arches, and the latter of Two Isles, that towards the South being of the Breadth of Nine Feet Three Inches, and that on the North Sixteen Feet, which shews the small Pillars to be only Ten Inches in Diameter.

"The Roof of this ancient Structure, which is a flatish Gothick Arch, is at present only Ten Feet Nine Inches above the present Floor; wherefore I am of opinion, that this Church originally was not above the Height of Seventeen Feet within, which, together with Three Feet, the Thickness of the Arch, as lately discover'd by a Perforation, shews that the Ground is very much rais'd in this Neighbourhood.

"The Walls of this Church being so much decay'd,

and pitch'd with Brick-work, I could discover neither Door nor Window therein; however, the Entrance to the chief Part is.....opposite Leadenhall Gate."

Maitland then proceeds to describe another little crypt to the northward. The account above is quoted *verbatim et literatim* by Malcolm, in his 'Londinium Redivivum' (4to., 1807, vol. iv. p. 576), but he gives the credit of the discovery partly to "the anonymous editor of a 'Survey of London,' 1742, 8vo." (by which book, I presume, is meant "A New and Compleat Survey of London, by a Citizen and Native of London"), and partly to himself, Maitland not being so much as mentioned. Maitland, by the way, like many another original investigator, was singularly unfortunate in this respect, as he complains that his discovery of the subterraneous church of St. Michael, in the parish of St. Catherine Cree, was, "by a typographical error," ascribed to Strype.

Since writing the above, I observe that Mr. Lawless, of Barbers' Hall, points out that the crypt is mentioned in Newton's 'London in the Olden Time; being a Topographical and Historical Memoir of London, Westminster, and Southwark' (accompanying a map of the city and its suburbs before the dissolution of the monasteries), a folio published by Bell & Daldy in 1855. I have not the book to refer to, but Newton seems to base his letterpress entirely upon the article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* headed 'An Account of the Subterraneous Church of St. Peter,' &c., referred to above.

I note that the *City Press* writer says that these remains "are probably a portion of the crypt of the Church of St. Peter." On this point further information is desirable; they can scarcely belong to St. Peter's, Cornhill, the nearest wall of which is quite sixty yards distant, and this church, as I understand, has always occupied its present site. Perhaps Malcolm's guess is correct, that "these were, in all probability, small chantry chapels, or crypts of such, the founders of which are forgotten." If they were the crypts of parish churches, their name at least would surely have survived. However this may be, all London antiquaries must thank the writer in the *City Press* for his timely notice of this rediscovery, and hope that his fear that these relics will shortly be destroyed may not be realized. R. CLARK.

SCHOOL LISTS.

(See 8th S. ix. 261.)

The replies adding to my imperfect catalogue of school lists, both to the Editor of 'N. & Q.' and to myself, have been so numerous that I have been requested to give the result of them in a concise form. To print them *in extenso* would involve much repetition and occupy a larger space than is necessary; moreover, many well-intended answers are somewhat irrelevant, as they give lists of works dealing rather with school history than with school lists proper, to which my inquiry is limited. My thanks are due to all correspondents, and I present the results of the information acquired in as short a way as possible:—

Ackworth.—Quakers' school. A list of the scholars of this school is said to have been published in connexion with its Jubilee celebration.

Bedford.—Old Bedfordians' Register, Bedford, 1894. Said to be a very imperfect compilation.

Bradfield.—The Bradfield College Registers, Reading, 1893, 8vo.

Bruton.—Bruton Register, 1826–1890, by T. A. Strong, London, 1894, 8vo.

Cheltenham.—Cheltenham College Register, 1841–89, by A. A. Hunter, London, 1890, 8vo.

Chester.—Mr. T. Cann Hughes, M.A., of "The Groves," Chester, possesses a MS. list of the scholars of the Chester Grammar School, 1541–1875. This was compiled by the late Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A.

Clifton.—Clifton College Register, 1862–1889, by E. M. Oakeley, London, 1890, 8vo.

Colchester.—The Register of Admissions to the Royal Grammar School of Colchester, Essex Archæological Society, New Series, iv., and subsequent issues.

Elizabeth College, Guernsey.—A Short Chronicle of Elizabeth College, with a List of Scholars from 1824, London, n.d., 4to.

Epsom.—Epsom College, Hand List of Names from the Registers, 1855–1893, 8vo.

Felsted.—History of Felsted School, by J. Sargeaunt, London, 1889; Alumni Felstedienses, 1852–1890, by R. J. Beevor, London, 1890, 8vo.

Fettes.—The Fettes College Register, 1870–1889, Edinburgh, 8vo.

Glenalmond.—Trinity College, Glenalmond, School List, 1847–1889, Edinburgh, 1889, 8vo.

Haileybury.—Haileybury Register, 1862–1891, by L. S. Milford, second edition, Hertford, 1891, 8vo.

London, University College.—University College School Register, 1831–91, 8vo.

Oxford.—The Draconian Register, Register of the Oxford Preparatory School, 1877–1895, by A. E. Lynam, Oxford, 1895.

Rossall.—The Rossall Register, 1844–1889, by W. King, 8vo. The same to 1894, by T. W. Ashworth, 1895, 8vo.

Sherborne.—The Sherborne Register, 1823–1892, by H. H. House, London, 1893, 8vo.

Tonbridge.—A second edition of Mr. Hughes's Register of Tonbridge School was published in 1893.

Uppingham.—Uppingham School Roll, 1824–1894, London, 1894, 8vo.

Wellington.—Wellington College Register, 1859–1883, Wellington, 8vo.

Westminster.—Westminster School Register, 1764–1883, by G. F. R. Barker and A. H. Stenning, London, 1892, 8vo. Supplement to same, 1883–1893, London, 1894, 8vo.

Whitgift School, Croydon.—History of the Whitgift Grammar School, with a Register of all Whitgiftians, 1871–1892, Croydon, 1892, 4to.

Windlesham House, Brighton.—Windlesham House School, Brighton, Muster Rolls, 1837–1887, 8vo.

Woodhouse Grove School, Bradford.—Woodhouse Grove School, Memorials and Reminiscences, by J. T. Slugg, London, 1885, 8vo. An alphabetical list of scholars at end.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

ASTRONOMY IN THOMSON'S 'SEASONS.' (See *ante*, p. 400.)—Dr. Orchard's interesting book on

the 'Astronomy in Milton's "Paradise Lost"' has recently been noticed in 'N. & Q.' This has led me to think of references to that science in another poem, Thomson's 'Seasons,' and particularly to the description of the appearance of a comet nearly at the end of 'Summer,' which runs thus:—

> Amid the radiant orbs
> That more than deck, that animate the sky,
> The life-infusing suns of other worlds,
> Lo! from the dread immensity of space
> Returning, with accelerated course,
> The rushing comet to the sun descends;
> And as he sinks below the shading earth,
> With awful train projected o'er the heavens,
> The guilty nations tremble.

The question arises, Was this passage suggested by the appearance of a real comet? It so happens that no conspicuous comet appeared during the lifetime of Thomson excepting that (the finest of the century) which was discovered on 9 Dec., 1743, and made its nearest approach to the sun on 1 March, 1744. The poem 'Summer' was originally published in 1727; but it is well known that Thomson made many alterations in the successive editions of his 'Seasons,' and on referring to the first edition of 'Summer,' I find the above passage conspicuous by its absence, and instead of it what looks at first like a description of a meteoric stream, but further on seems rather to refer to an auroral appearance. Perhaps some reader of 'N. & Q.' will be able to tell us whether the cometary passage was one of the latest introduced into the poem by the author; if so, it was probably really suggested by a sight of the comet which was so conspicuous in the spring of 1744. W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

"SAMPLE."—In an advertisement of a "Patent Parcel Post and Sample Box" which lies before me there occurs a peculiar misuse of the word "sample." The advertisement runs thus: "To all traders who sample their customers through the post," and more particularly "to the Retail Tea Trade these boxes are a first-rate means of sampling the householder." This seems analogous to a farmer saying he is going "to feed his wheat," a misuse of the word "feed" which has been recently recorded in your columns by some such similar instance. ED. PHILIP BELBEN.

Branksome Chine, Bournemouth.

REV. JOHN HUSSEY.—His pedigree will be found in Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' edit. 1879, i. 840 (Hussey of Scotney Castle). At one time he was engaged in trade at Ludgate Hill, but ultimately became a clergyman, and at the end of 1778 left England to take up his appointment as chaplain to the British Factory at Aleppo. It was on this occasion that Dr. Johnson, with whom Hussey was on terms of intimacy, sent him a farewell letter together with a present of books (Boswell, ch. lxvii.). Hussey was subsequently made one of the chaplains on the Bengal establishment of the East India Company. He died in India in October, 1799. By his wife Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jennings, of Blackheath, to whom he was married on 17 June, 1796 (*Gent. Mag.*, lxvi. ii. 611), he had a son, Thomas John Hussey, who was afterwards rector of Hayes, Kent. Hussey was elected F.S.A. on 25 Jan., 1776. His will was registered in the P.C.C. in November, 1800. GORDON GOODWIN.

INNERPEFFRAY.—In the letters from James, Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, published by the Camden Society, there is a letter to his sister, the Countess of Eroll, dated at Rome, 1 Feb., 1696. Referring to a visit to Mount Vesuvius, he says, "Since the last eruption, which was twenty moneths ago, when a river of fire about the breadth of the Earne at Innerpeffry run down glowing like iron in a smiths forge five or six miles from the hill, this mountain is growing half as high as it was." The editor, Mr. William Jerdan, adds a note in regard to Innerpeffray: "In Perthshire, and not far from Drummond Castle. Though now an insignificant place, it was probably dignified by being one of the few towns in Scotland where royal money was minted in ancient times." I do not know of any authority for the statement that there was a royal mint at this place. There is another Innerpeffray in the north of Scotland, which was of more note in the annals of Scotland than the one on the banks of the Earn; but I am not aware that it, either, had this distinguished privilege. The notes to the Chancellor's letters, from evidence in my possession, appear to have been revised by that eminent Scottish antiquary Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, of Hoddam, "sed aliquando dormitat bonus Homerus." A. G. REID.

Auchterarder.

A JEWISH DIVORCE IN 1778.—

> "On Thursday last the Jew Priest of the Hambro' synagogue in Fenchurch-street was divorced from his Priestess. The ceremony observed on this occasion was very solemn: there were four Jew Rabbins; two attended each party. After the parties had stated their complaints and objections to each other, they asked the Priestess if she was willing to part from her husband? she replied, 'Yes'; the Priest then spit in her face, to shew his contempt for her; she, in return did the same; the Priest threw the bill of divorcement at the Priestess; she with open arms and hands expanded, received it with such avidity as convinced the whole assembly with what a satisfaction she was willing to separate from her husband. That done, they again spit in each other's face, and exclaimed, 'Cursed be they who ever wish to bring us two together again.'"—*London Chronicle*, Tuesday, 3 Nov., 1778, p. 430.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

BUST OF VOLTAIRE. (See 8th S. ix. 364.)—Over the fireplace at the end of the lower library of Queen's College, Oxford, is a fine bust of Voltaire in stone, life size, wearing a large flowing wig,

presenting much of the appearance described at the above reference. It reminds one very much of Pope's lines :—

That live-long wig which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal buckle takes in Parian stone.
Epistle iii. 295-6.

He died in 1778, at the age of eighty-four. For many years I had supposed the bust to represent a former provost of the college of the Georgian era, until I was undeceived. It certainly seems rather singular that Voltaire should have found so conspicuous a place in the library, though he was a brilliant and voluminous writer.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

SOUTHEY'S 'ENGLISH POETS.'—In his 'Nineteenth Century Literature,' p. 91, Mr. Saintsbury gives a note to Samuel Rogers, the elder, who published in 1782, and wrote the line :—

Hope springs eternal in the aspiring breast.

"His verse," Prof. Saintsbury says, "of which specimens are given in Southey's 'Modern English Poets,' is purely eighteenth century." The title of Southey's work is 'Specimens of the Later English Poets,' and the volumes are intended, says the author, in his preface, "to accompany Mr. Ellis's well-known 'Specimens of the Early English Poets.'" Mr. Saintsbury says Rogers "dealt with Hope." This may be misleading. The line containing the famous proposition occurs in an 'Essay on Dreams,' and will be found in Southey's 'Specimens,' iii. 335. THOMAS BAYNE.

Helensburgh, N.B.

PRINTERS' ERRORS.—For somewhat grim absurdity, the following instance perhaps "beats the record," and I am, therefore, tempted to give it, although it is at my own expense. It will be found at the top of p. 326, vol. ii., of the first edition of 'Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System': "Vomiting is best allayed by ice, and by two mustard plasters applied to the head and given by the mouth." Although a mustard plaster rolled up and administered, with due force, by the mouth would be an effective remedy for vomiting, it is scarcely consonant with the present principles of therapeutics. I have never since changed the structure of a sentence without having another revise. Strange to say, six months passed before my attention was called to the startling recommendation. W. R. GOWERS.

PLAY ON WORDS.—A curious example of a play on the sound of words occurs in so unlikely a place as the admonition to the reader prefixed to "An Order for Prayer and Thanksgiving (necessary to be used in these dangerous times) for the safety and preservation of Her Majesty and this Realm. Set forth by Authority. Anno 1594. And renewed with some alterations upon the present occasion. Imprinted at London.....1598," where the writer says, referring to Edward Squire, executed 13 Nov., 1598 :—

"To which horrible practice the said Squire in his voluntary confession, without any torture at all, professed that he was first incited, and afterwards at several times persuaded, and, appearing somewhat backward, at last encouraged by one Walpoole, a cursed Jebusite (Jesuite, I should say)," &c.—'Liturgical Services of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth' (Parker Society), 1847, p. 681.

WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

Glasgow.

MOTTO ON SUNDIAL: "SICUT UMBRA DIES NOSTRI."—This motto on a sundial in the Sorbonne seems worthy of a place in 'N. & Q.' It is not, I believe, recorded in the well-known 'Book of Sundials'; at any rate, it is not to be found in the index to that work. ALEX. LEEPER.

Trinity College, University of Melbourne.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE, COLLEGE HILL.—There is a slight oversight in Mr. Wheatley's 'London Past and Present,' which those who are in possession of that valuable work may wish to correct in their copies. Buckingham House is described (vol. i. p. 291) as being on the east side of College Hill, whereas under the heading "College Hill," p. 445, it is stated that the Duke of Buckingham lived in a large house on the west of that thoroughfare. Both these entries are copied from the 'Handbook of London' of Peter Cunningham, who is primarily responsible for the discrepancy. A few years ago a discussion took place in the *Athenæum* on this very point (*Athenæum*, 16 Nov., 23 Nov., 7 Dec., 1889), from which it appeared that the authority for the statement that Buckingham House was on the east side of College Hill was Hatton's 'New View of London,' ii. 624. The description given by Strype, and that topographer's map, which was cited by Cunningham, appeared clearly to show that the house was on the west side, "almost over against," or opposite, the church of St. Michael. The original champion of the east side seemed only half convinced at the end of the controversy, and it may therefore be well to say that in Ogilby's contemporary map of the City of London, 1677—of which a facsimile reproduction has recently been issued under the supervision of Mr. Charles Welch, F.S.A.—Buckingham House is distinctly shown on the west side of College Hill. The error in Hatton is probably due to a misprint. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

IRISH FOLK-LORE.—The following curious popular belief may be new to folk-lorists, and I should like to know if any one can tell me what meaning, inexpressible in English, lurks in the three mysterious words. It was in a casual conversation with an old Gaelic-speaking Irishman that the topic turned up of the relative status of English and the native tongue. He asked me if I knew

why the Saxon wished to exterminate the latter. I was, of course, not even aware that any such campaign had existed. He assured me it was so, and because of our jealousy of the superiority of the Irish over our own language. He said it was proverbial in his country that everything English could be rendered in Irish, but that English offered no adequate translation of the three word *Dubh*, *Dubhan*, and *Dornach*. I am afraid my natural scepticism makes me doubtful of both these assertions, although, by way of trial of the first one, I suggested that my informant should give me the Irish for "halfpenny bus," and he metamorphosed it promptly enough into *Coistidhe air leithphingine*.

JAS. PLATT, Jun.

MANUMISSION, A LATE INSTANCE.—The will of Hugh Smyth, of Long Ashton, co. Somerset, Esq., dated 27 Feb., 1580/1, contains the following clause :—

"And further my will and earnest desier is that my saide wiefe my saide daught' and her husbande and Mathewe Smithe Esquier my naturall Brother within Three yeares nexte after my deathe at the furthestc will loyne in Manm'ssinge and makinge free of John Gee my Servaunte and Bondmanne in suche sorte as the same maie be good and sure in Lawe."

Our public records may, for aught I know, furnish other instances of more recent date ; but this is the latest I have thus far met with.

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

A NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.—I do not think that 'N. & Q.' should pass by unrecorded the institution of the new order of knighthood, which was created by letters patent under the Great Seal by the name and style of "the Royal Victorian Order." It was gazetted on 25 April, 1896, and will be bestowed in recognition of personal service to the sovereign. The first two recipients are T.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. A. C. W.

RICHARD PERRINCHIEF, D.D.—He was the son of Gabriel Perrinchief, joiner, of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, and grandson of John Perrinchief, rector of Wotton Rivers, Wiltshire, who was son and heir of John Perrinchief, alderman of Marlborough in the same county ('Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica,' New Series, iii. 361). On 15 April, 1625, Richard Perrinchief, being then four years of age, was admitted into Christ's Hospital, London. In an entry in the school register, dated 16 Dec., 1641, he is described as "late one of the poore children of this hospitall, a Student in Magdalen colledge in Cambridge, who is shortly to take his degree of batchellor of Arts, and is reported to be a good proficient in learning and of honest life and behauior" ('List of University Exhibitioners of Christ's Hospital,' ed. Lockhart, second edition, 1885). He married the daughter and heiress of one Basset. His sister, Anne, became the wife of John Clayton on 16 Dec., 1646 (printed register of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate). I am indebted for these particulars to the kindness of Mr. J. Challenor Smith. GORDON GOODWIN.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

PROLEY'S COLLECTION OF PICTURES.—Can any reader give information concerning the above, which is said to have existed in 1787?

EVELYN WELLINGTON.

Apsley House.

CORONATION SERVICE.—Can any of your numerous readers tell me where the Coronation Service can be found in its entirety? I mean the Coronation Service apart from the Coronation Oath, which is incorporated in it. See Act of Parliament W. and M., stat. i. cap. 6. The Coronation Service does not, I think, appear in any Act of Parliament, and, if I mistake not, is taken from the Roman Pontifical. See Hansard, 25 March, 1689. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

PORTRAIT OF LADY NELSON.—Does any portrait exist of the wife of Admiral Lord Nelson?

S.

POETRY AND SCIENCE.—I am reading up for an essay on the interest taken in science by poets and that of scientists in poetry. Can any one refer me to articles on this subject in the higher class reviews, &c., or give me the names of scientific men who have been to any degree poetic also?

MARLBORO.

ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS. — The architect Gibbs was born in 1674 ; yet Nell Gwyn was buried there in 1691. How is this to be explained? Where is her body now, it having been removed from the church? A. HOPKINS.

Thatched House Club.

PRINCESS LEONORA CHRISTINA OF DENMARK.—In the British Museum Print-Room there are two prints representing Count Corfitz Ulfeld and his wife "Princess Leonora Christina of Denmark." In both she is represented seated on his knees. The better one is engraved by J. Folkema, and has a French inscription. The other is an English print with a biographical inscription stating that Corfitz's wife was "a daughter of Christian IV. of Denmark, much admired for her beauty and accomplishments, and had many advantageous offers ; but preferred the Count to them all ; after whose degradation she came and lived in England." Who

was this "Princess"? Christian IV. had only two daughters, who died in early infancy, Sophia in 1605, and Elizabeth in 1608. Was she, then, a natural daughter; and what became of her in England? Corfitz died in 1664.

G. MILNER GIBSON CULLUM, F.S.A.

CHARLES HICKMAN, BISHOP OF LONDONDERRY.—Can any one give me the precise date of death of this prelate, place of death, and place of burial? Cole, in his MS. account of Fulham, says, "It is probable he died in this parish, and I should have supposed that he was buried here had not Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's 'History of the Bishops of Ireland' said that he died in London, 22 Nov., 1713." As I find the "Bishop of Derry's" name in the Fulham rate-books down to 1713, it seems likely that he died here; but I cannot trace his burial. A John Hickman was buried in Fulham Church 13 Sept., 1719. Was he related to the bishop? Dart, in his 'Antiquities of Westminster Abbey,' says that Charles Hickman was buried in the chapel of St. Blaze, "5 Dec., 1713, aged sixty-five." CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.

DUTCH FAMILY HISTORY.—I am interested in tracing the origin of the family of Viljoen (Dutch). Somewhere in a book recently published I read a statement that this surname is derived from the French Valjean; but from a philological point of view this is surely impossible, and it is far more probably the French Villon. However, I cannot now remember where I saw the above etymology, and thought some one might be able to supply the reference, or additional information.

JAS. PLATT, JUN.

QUERIES ABOUT THE MOON.—Can MR. LYNN tell us whether any two bodies have yet been found related like our earth and moon, one revolving round the other, but removed so far that both are always more attracted by a third? The twenty other satellites in our solar system afford no parallel; but does any triple star? As tidal friction is now admitted to have driven the moon to that distance, and to be still repelling her further, but only to a limited distance, where the month and day will each be about 1,400 hours, we seem in no danger of losing her. Another query is, Why do astronomical books give such various values for the lunar or tidal day? By dividing the synodic month or 29·5305887 days by 28·5305887, I make it 24h. 50m. 28·4s. But in Herschel's 'Outlines,' ¶ 143, he speaks of a "lunar day, whose average duration is 24h. 54m." Again, Chambers, in his 'Astronomy,' p. 364, makes the moon "48m. 44s. later every day," and next page says the priming and lagging of tides "deranges the average retardation" to 60m. or 36m. The American Young comes nearer in ¶ 236, calling it "51 minutes," and in ¶ 462 "the odd 51 minutes is the moon's earmark." The priming and lagging he makes, ¶ 463, to derange it to 66m. or 38m. (the average being 52) but every one seems to avoid the nearest minute, which I take to be less than $50\frac{1}{2}$.

E. L. GARBETT.

EARLIEST CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—I shall be glad of information as to the name, place, and date when founded of the earliest circulating library in this country. C.

"GOL-SHEAF."—What is the origin and meaning of this? "Like a gol-sheave, all of a flame, and out again suddenly" (Hacket's 'Sermons,' ed. 1675, p. 48). RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

SAXON WHEEL CROSS.—Near the vestry door on the outside wall of Chobham (Surrey) parish church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is what is called the Saxon wheel cross embedded in stone in the wall (the cross is of stone). Can you oblige me with any particulars concerning the above?

XAVIER FIELD.

DIET OF AUGSBURG.—Carlyle, in 'Frederick the Great,' mentions, on p. 169, bk. i., that, at the Diet of Augsburg, 15 June, 1530, George of Brandenburg was "conspicuously present," having rode thither with his Anspach knightage about him, 460 cavaliers, Seckendorfs, Huttens, Flances, and other known kindreds, recognizable among the lists. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' tell me where I can see the names of these knights? Carlyle gives this name for reference,—"Rentsch, p. 633."

PRUSSE.

TO RESTORE FADED INK.—Can you kindly inform me of any chemical that can be used to bring out ink in old MS. written on parchment? I am transcribing some old parish registers, and find that some of the early entries are too faint to read. G. H. P.

[See 6th S. v. vi.; 7th S. viii. *passim*.]

POEM WANTED.—Can any one of your readers give me the text of a poem said to have been written on the loss of the troop ship Birkenhead in Simon's Bay on 26 Feb., 1852? H. R. H.

DR. SCATTERGOOD'S BIBLE.—I should be glad if any of your readers could tell me where a copy of this Bible is to be found. It is said by many authorities, from Lewis downwards, to have been published in 1678 (some say 1683) by J. Hayes, Cambridge, in folio, "with the addition of many parallel passages by Dr. Anthony Scattergood." There is no Cambridge folio of 1678 in the British Museum Library nor in the Bodleian, nor have I ever had the good fortune to see a copy; but some of the authorities are so precise (Horne, *e.g.*, quoting from Hewlett, gives the actual number of parallel passages added by Dr. Scattergood) that it is

difficult to believe that they had not actually seen the book. I shall be most grateful for any evidence of the existence of such an edition of the Bible, or any references to original authorities on the point.

B. P. S.

Leeds.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—When did this legend first emerge above the literary horizon? Sir Walter Scott, in a fine passage in 'Rokeby' (canto ii. stanza xi.), the period of which is contemporary with the battle of Marston Moor, speaks as though it were well known to seamen in the earlier half of the seventeenth century. Who is the earliest writer who mentions it? Scott, in a note, quotes a passage from his friend John Leyden's 'Scenes of Infancy,' descriptive of this Wandering Jew of the ocean, as the Flying Dutchman may be called. Victor Hugo, in 'Les Paysans au Bord de la Mer' ('La Légende des Siècles'), speaks of the belief in "le sloop-fantôme" as still lingering among the fisher-folk of Normandy. Perhaps I may be allowed to quote a few stanzas of Victor Hugo's very poetical description.

C'est le hollandais ! la barque
Que le doigt flamboyant marque!
L'esquif puni !
C'est la voile scélérate !
C'est le sinistre pirate
De l'infini !
. . . . . .
La lugubre goëlette
Jette à travers son squelette
Un blanc rayon ;
La lame devient hagarde,
L'abîme effaré regarde
La vision.
. . . . . .
Et les femmes sur la grève
Se parlent du vaisseau-rêve
En frémissant ;
Il est plein de clameurs vagues ;
Il traîne avec lui des vagues
Pleines de sang.
. . . . . .
Et l'on se met en prières,
Pendant que joncs et bruyères
Et bois touffus,
Vents sans borne et flots sans nombre,
Jettent dans toute cette ombre
Des cris confus.

What poets, other than Scott, Leyden, and Victor Hugo, have described, or alluded to, the Flying Dutchman? I suppose Capt. Marryat's 'Phantom Ship,' which I have not read, is "le hollandais." Longfellow has a little poem called 'The Phantom Ship,' but this has nothing to do with the Flying Dutchman.

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

Ropley, Hants.

MORTARS: BELL-FOUNDERS.—I should be obliged by any information regarding mortars with the names or initials of bell-founders upon them. Are there any known to exist either in public collections or in private hands? We know that bell-founders did cast mortars; but I should be much obliged by any one referring me to a mortar on which a bell-founder had left his name.

FLORENCE PEACOCK.

Dunstan House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

THE LADIES SCOTT AND THEIR WRITINGS.—Some information is desired as to the names of the authors of the following works; and if the authors can be identified, then some biographical facts as to their lives and history.

A Marriage in High Life. Edited by the Authoress of 'Flirtation' [i. e., Lady Charlotte S. M. Bury]. 2 vols. 1828.

Trevelyan. By the Author of 'A Marriage in High Life.' 1837.

The Old Grey Church. By the Author of 'Trevelyan.' 1856.

Exposition of the Types and Antitypes of the Old and New Testament. By the Hon. Lady Scott. 1856.

Incentives to Bible Study. By Lady Scott. 1860.

Acrostics. By Lady Scott. 1863.

These six works are reported to be by the Hon. Caroline Lucy Scott (eldest daughter of the first Baron Douglas), who died at Petersham on 19 April, 1857; but it is not clear on what authority this report rests, and it is to be noticed that two of the books are dated subsequently to her death.

The M.P.'s Wife and the Lady Geraldine, 2 vols. 1838. Anon.

The Henpecked Husband. By the Author of 'The M.P.'s Wife.' 3 vols. 1847.

Percy; or, the Old Love and the New. By the Author of 'The Henpecked Husband.' 3 vols. 1848.

Hylton House and its Inmates. By the Author of 'The Henpecked Husband.' 3 vols. 1850.

The Pride of Life. By Harriet Anne Scott. 2 vols. 1854.

The Only Child. By Harriet Anne Scott. 2 vols. 1858.

The Skeleton in the Cupboard. By Harriet Anne Scott. 1860.

The Dream of a Life. By Harriet Anne Scott. 3 vols. 1862.

These eight books are reported to be by Lady Harriet Anne Scott or Harriet Anne Scott. Who was she; and what is the authority for saying she wrote the four books which bear no authors' names on the title-pages?

GEO. C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

FALCONER'S MS. COLLECTIONS ON CHESHIRE.—I am anxious to learn the name and address of the present possessor of a collection of folio manuscripts by Mr. Falconer illustrating the history of Cheshire, which were purchased by Mr. Quaritch at the recent sale of the Middle Hill Library (belonging to Sir Thomas Phillipps), and sold last year from his catalogue. Replies addressed to me direct will be esteemed.

C. KING.

Union Street, Torquay.

LEAP YEAR.—Can any of your readers trace the use of this expression to an earlier date than that of the 'Lexicon Technicum' of John Harris,

the first edition of which appeared in 1704? He there says it is "so called from its *Leaping* a Day more that year than in a Common Year. For in the Common Year any fixed Day of a Month changeth successively the Day of the Week; but in the *Leap-year*, it skips or *leaps* over one Day." Some have thought the *leaping* was intended to apply to that backwards over a Sunday or Dominical Letter in a Leap Year. In all the Romance languages these years are called bissextile only. The Germans use an expression—*Schaltjahr*—which seems difficult to understand. For *schalten* signifies to command, order, or dispose of anything, so that I presume it here means an arranged or directed year, the word bearing a sense similar to that of the second part of intercalate, whence, in fact, *calends* and *calendar* come.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED.—

Hoc Matthæus agens hominem generaliter implet:
Marcus ut alta fremit vox per deserta leonis:
Jura sacerdotis Lucas tenet ore juvenci:
More volans aquilæ verbo petit astra Joannes.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Replies.

"DEAD MEN'S FINGERS": PLANT.
(8th S. ix. 387.)

There has been some difference of opinion as to what flower Shakespeare meant by this name and "long purples." The cuckoo-pint (*Arum maculatum*) has been suggested; but the general opinion (which is almost certainly correct) is that the purple orchis (*O. mascula*) is the one. Neither of the names Shakespeare uses is to be found in the herbals of his time, nor is either of them now generally given to the flower, which has, in fact, no English name in common use. "Long purples" is in Lincolnshire a name for the purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), and "dead men's fingers" evidently lingers still in a few places as a name for the orchis; but I have never heard it. Halliwell has "dead man's thumb" as the name of a "blue meadow flower," from 'Select Ayres,' fol., Lond., 1659; and William Coles ('Adam in Eden,' 1657) gives the name "king's fingers" to the orchis, which is, so far as I know, the earliest occurrence (except in Shakespeare) of any such name in connexion with this flower. It refers, no doubt, to the palmate roots of some of the species. The older names, which were also due to the curiously shaped roots, are without exception too gross for even the most "liberal shepherd" of our days, as they were of old for poor Ophelia. MR. BOUCHIER will find one of them in Clorin's first speech in 'The Faithful Shepherdess,' II. ii. The plant is not poisonous, but is the source of salep or salop powder, which was formerly of great repute. Mixed with milk and ginger, and drunk hot, it was accounted "a great restorative, and very nutritious." It consists principally of starch and mucilage.

C. C. B.

The common purple orchises of our woods and meadows, so called from the pale palmate roots of some of the species, while the double tubers of other species have suggested the "grosser name" that corresponds with orchis. See Ellacombe's 'Plant-Lore of Shakspeare,' p. 114.

J. T. F.

Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

This is the popular name given to *Orchis maculata*, on account of the pale colour and hand-like shape of its palmate tuberous roots. It is not poisonous.

S. JAMES A. SALTER.

Basingfield, Basingstoke.

DERIVATION OF NAMES (8th S. ix. 387).—May I suggest that EAST ANGLIA would have done better to make his topic-heading 'Place-Names in East Anglia'? There is wide scope for inquiry as to the etymology of place-names in the Eastern Counties. Somewhere about 1870 (I write away from books), the late Rev. J. Mandford issued a book on Norfolk place-names, but his chief system was to make nearly every village name a derivative from some mythical Saxon—*e.g.*, Sprowston, the dwelling of one Sprow, and so on. In the same way Blomefield, as Mr. Walters says, seems to have had water on the brain, and finds in every little village its little stream or well, as can easily be tested by any one interested.

EAST ANGLIA would have done well to state in what part of East Anglia is the village where are Bangor, Cindern, and Ticehurst.

Meantime will MR. BIRKBECK TERRY or CANON TAYLOR, or any other competent authority, inform us what is the correct etymology of Thetford? I need not, perhaps, enumerate the guesses which have hitherto passed current in guide-books, &c.

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

HERALDIC ANOMALIES (8th S. ix. 322).—In his very interesting note on this subject MR. JEWERS regrets that Garter King of Arms has not the same powers as Lyon King "to come down on offenders with fine, imprisonment, and confiscation of all articles bearing false or unlawfully assumed heraldic bearings." On the principle that "prevention is better than cure," I venture to suggest the following means of coping with the evil we all deplore without the aid of new penal laws. Let the heralds, or some influential amateurs, approach the Government with the view to inducing it to insert a short clause in the annual Finance Bill forbidding the Excise authorities to grant any licence for armorial bearings except upon production of a certificate from Heralds' College certifying

that the applicant for such licence is lawfully entitled to bear arms. It would be inexpedient to specify the particular arms of the applicant in the certificate (at all events not in the operative part), as to attempt to mix up what the uninitiated designate the "jargon" of heraldry with a question of revenue would be to court disaster. Further it is assumed that few persons equipped with such a certificate (which would entail the necessity of proving a right to bear arms or of obtaining a fresh grant) would go out of their way to display other arms than those assigned to them by the constituted authorities in Queen Victoria Street and entered in their books. Would not this be a step in the right direction? The fact that the Earl Marshal happens now to be a member of the Government, though in another capacity, would seem to mark the present time as propitious for an attempt to protect from abuse, and by so doing to stimulate the already reviving interest felt by a large class of the community in the ancient, artistic, and beautiful science of lawful coat armour.

ARTHUR F. ROWE.

Walton-on-Thames.

"The two charges in chief are always the same." Always? Take Lumsden of Innergellie and Stravithie, co. Fife, as in Lyon Register: Azure, a chevron or between a wolf's head couped and a buckle in chief, and an escallop in base argent. I dare say other instances may easily be found.

GEORGE ANGUS.

St. Andrews, N.B.

POPLAR TREES (8th S. ix. 89, 371).—There may be in English, no less than in French vulgar minds some connexion between poplar and people. I remember an old woman telling me that she was about to cut down her window-plants, because they were getting too "popular." W. C. B.

AN ANCIENT MITRAILLEUSE (8th S. ix. 368).—Among the "bubbles" referred to upon an English engraved copy of a Dutch print satirizing the extravagances of 1720 and following years, the most famous and destructive of which were LAW's Mississippi Company and the South Sea scheme of that disastrous epoch, was a company formed to promote the sale and use of Puckle's machine, a piece of artillery of the nature indicated in MR. BOASE's note. This apparatus is thus described on 'The Bubblers' Mirrour,' British Museum Satirical Print No. 1620, as:—

> A rare invention to destroy the Crowd,
> Of Fools at Home instead of Foes Abroad;
> Fear not, my Friends, this terrible Machine,
> They 're only Wounded that have Shares therein.

See likewise British Museum Satirical Print No. 1625, entitled 'The Bubbler's bubbl'd; or, the Devil take the Hindmost,' which is an English copy, reversed, of 'De Wind Koopers met Wind Betaald,' Satirical Print No. 1623. The machine inferred the manufacture of shot. When compiling the catalogue of the above-named prints it was necessary to draw somewhere the line limiting expository researches; had it been otherwise, the multitudinous records of the Patent Office, c. 1720, which I commend to MR. BOASE, would probably have been instructive on the subject of his note.

O.

CHILD COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY (8th S. viii. 421, 498; ix. 70, 198, 355).—In a memoir of the Duke of York, written by the author of 'Waverley,' which appeared in the *Repository of Arts, Literature, Fashions*, &c., for 1 February, 1827, we learn that—

> "Commissions were in some instances bestowed upon young ladies when pensions could not be had. We know ourselves one fair dame who drew the pay of Captain in —— Dragoons, and was probably not much less fit for the Service than some who at that period actually did duty."

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

RUSSELL, THE POET (8th S. ix. 145, 214).—Thomas Russell, whose life and works will, I hope, be recorded in the 'D. N. B.,' was born in 1762, at Beaminster, Dorset, where his family still lives. He was educated at Winchester 1777–80, gaining the gold medals for Latin verse 1778, and for Latin essay 1778, and became Fellow of New College, Oxford, B.A. 1784. He was ordained deacon 1785, and priest 1786, by the Bishop of Oxford.

William Howley, his schoolfellow, afterwards archbishop, wrote of him that he was "eminently distinguished by his classical knowledge and an extensive acquaintance with the best authors in the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German languages."

What promised to be a brilliant literary career was, however, unfortunately cut short by an attack of consumption, of which the poet died at Bristol Hot Wells, 31 July, 1788. His body was buried in Powerstock Churchyard, Dorset, and there is a mural tablet to his memory in Powerstock Church.

In 1789 a little quarto volume of sixty-two pages was published, edited by Howley, containing Russell's sonnets and miscellaneous poems.

Bowles, Southey, Cary, Dyce, and Landor, have, amongst others, called attention to the merits of Russell's poetry, and Wordsworth incorporates four lines from one of Russell's sonnets in his sonnet 'Iona, upon Landing.' Russell's most famous sonnet, found in every collection of English sonnets worthy of the name, is the one upon 'Philoctetes,' or, as it is headed, 'Supposed to have been written at Lemnos.'

C. W. HOLGATE.

CHAPEL STREET, BELGRAVE SQUARE (8th S. viii. 369).—A query as to the origin of this name has remained unanswered for some time. The name of Chapel Street is omitted from Mr. Wheat-

ley's 'London Past and Present'; but the following facts regarding a thoroughfare which possesses some points of interest may be gleaned from Davis's 'Memorials of Knightsbridge' and from other sources. E. A. D. is right in his conjecture that it was named after the chapel of the old Lock Hospital, which was situated in Grosvenor Place. The chapel was opened on 28 March, 1762, and existed till 1846, when the hospital and its establishments were removed to Westbourne Green. Amongst the chaplains were several well-known preachers, including the Rev. Martin Madan, author of 'Thelyphthora,' and the Rev. Thomas Scott, the commentator on the Bible. The Rev. Legh Richmond was Assistant Chaplain of the Lock for a few months in 1805, and was one of the earliest residents of Chapel Street, the building of which was not completely finished till about the year 1811. Amongst other eminent inhabitants were "Gentleman" Jones, the actor, who lived at No. 14, and died there in 1851, and General Sir W. K. Grant, one of the heroes of the great Napoleonic wars, who died at No. 24 in 1852. As this street commemorates an institution which abutted for a century upon it, and of which no further vestiges exist in the neighbourhood, it may be hoped it will escape the iconoclastic ravages of the Post Office and the local vestry. Chapel Street, Grosvenor Square, which for Shelley's sake should have been left untouched, has been renamed beyond recognition, and Chapel Street, Somers Town, has only escaped the same fate through the strong local feeling and good taste of the Vestry of St. Pancras. I see from the Post Office Directory that only six thoroughfares bearing this name (excluding passages in Chelsea and Spitalfields) are still in existence, and as they are all situated in different districts of London, it may be hoped they will be left in peace.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

"AVENER" (8th S. ix. 204, 293, 375).—Is not the following amusing passage in 'Old Mortality,' chap. xx., meant as an indirect reply to Johnson's famous definition of "oats":—

"'And what are we to eat oursells then, father,' asked Jenny, 'when we has sent awa the haill meal in the ark and the girnel?'

"'We maun gar wheat-flour serve us for a blink,' said Niel in a tone of resignation; 'it 's no that ill food, though far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stamach as the curney [round, granulated] aitmeal is; the Englishers live amaist upon 't; but, to be sure, the pock-puddings ken nae better.'"

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

At Alnwick Castle there is "a small tower, about the centre of the Outer Baly, which bears the name of the Avener's Tower, but was originally a garret (*guerite*), or little watch tower, serving at the same time as a buttress" (Hartshorne's 'Guide,' 1865). Among "the parsons that shall sit in the Hall at Dynner in my Lordes Dynner-Tyme and to Awaite at After Dynner" is "a Clark Avener" ('Household Book,' ed. 1827, p. 302).

G. H. THOMPSON.

Alnwick.

A CURIOUS CHARM (8th S. ix. 202, 291, 374).—From the various communications under this heading it would seem that a certain popularity must have attached to the broadsides, or what else they may be called, containing the charm. I observe they are spoken of as printed, and I suppose from type is meant. I possess one, a folio sheet, printed from an engraved plate. It is in writing characters throughout. It has at the top of the sheet a representation, half length, of "Jesus Christ" in an oblong *cartouche*, and, on the right and left respectively, in ovals, portraits of "Publius Lentullus, The Roman President at Rome" and "Agbarus, King of Edessa." Then follow "Publius Lentellus, his Letter to the Senate at Rome"; "The Letter of Agbarus, King of Edessa, to our blessed Saviour"; "The Answer of Jesus to the Letter of King Agbarus." In support of the authenticity of these letters reference is made to the 'Historia Literaria' of Dr. Cave and the 'Vindication of Ignatius' by Pearson. At foot is the imprint "Sold by I. Smith in the Exeter Exchange, London." The print is surrounded by an emblematical border and has been coloured. From the literary references and the imprint its date may, I consider, be safely assigned to the first quarter of the eighteenth century. It would be interesting to know at what date these broadsheets first appeared, and something more of the motives, other than commercial, that dictated their issue.

F. PHILLIPS.

WADE FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA (8th S. ix. 247).—Cannot MR. STUART C. WADE tell us from what part of England Jonathan Wade sprang? Possibly some names of his companions might throw light on the question. The Wade family is no small one.

Q. V.

THE ENGLISH LAMP POST (8th S. ix. 289, 337).—Beckmann, in the 'History of Inventions,' has a learned chapter on the "Lighting of Streets." He mentions, but without describing them, lamp-posts at Amsterdam in 1665, and at Berlin in 1682. His earliest mention of London lamp-posts is in 1786.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

THE SUFFIX "WELL" IN PLACE-NAMES (8th S. ix. 345).—MR. ADDY does not doubt that the first syllable of Hanwell has been explained correctly by Prof. Skeat, and wrongly by me; but he adds, in a postscript, that if the old spelling had taken a certain form my explanation might be right.

Now the place is mentioned in three charters, dated respectively in 959, 998, and 1066, which are printed by Thorpe, 'Diplomatarium,' pp. 199, 298, and 403, as I have already said. In all these cases the spelling is that which MR. ADDY thinks would bear out my explanation.

He goes on to assert that in by far the greater number of cases the suffix "well" does not mean a spring or fountain of water, but is from the O. Norse *völlr*, a field. How, then, does he account for the fact that a large number of these names with the suffix "well" occur in Dorset, Somerset, Hants, Berks, Bedfordshire, and other counties where no Norse names are found? Moreover, he forgets that the O.N. *völlr* in modern English makes "wall," and not "well," the O.N. *Thingvöllr* giving Tingwall and Dingwall, just as the O.N. *öl* corresponds to our ale, *fölr* to our fallow, *lög* to our law, *böllr* to our ball, *börkr* to our bark, *tjörn* to our tarn, *vöndr* to our wand, *spönn* to our span, and *böggr* to our bag. MR. ADDY's conjecture may be correct when the county is Scandinavian and the suffix is "wall," not "well," as in the case of Tingwall. ISAAC TAYLOR.

MR. ADDY says the "well" in place-names means a spring or fountain of water, and also a field. Would MR. ADDY kindly explain the suffix "well" at the end of the surname Leppingwell? It cannot mean Leppingfield, or spring, *Lepping* meaning leaping or jumping. *Lepping* is used in Ireland in connexion with hurdle racing or steeplechasing—a horse being called a *lepper*, a jump is called a *lep*, and the act of jumping *lepping*. But MR. ADDY's explanation will be thankfully received. THOS. LEPPINGWELL.

Red Hall, Leeds.

Surely MR. ADDY is wrong when he says Sidwell means a wide field. I live, and have lived these thirty years past, in the parish of St. Sidwell. St. Sidwell was a pious British maiden, who in the eighth century was slaughtered by the scythe of a sinful serving-man whilst at prayer by the side of a holy well, situated not far from the top of my orchard. There do not appear to have been any wide fields in the immediate vicinity, for the ground is not particularly level. My orchard and its apple trees are referred to so long ago as in Bishop Stafford's 'Register' (A.D. 1395–1419), under date of 28 March, 1401. There seems to have been a dispute between the then vicar and the Dean and Chapter touching the "portion" assigned the said vicarage, and this is one item ruled by the bishop: "They [the Chapter] are to have no part of the tithes *feni, bladorum, garbarum*, whencesoever arising, whether in orchards, crofts, gardens, or other closes—not even if such land should again be brought into agricultural cultivation; nor of the apples in the garden of the Dean and Chapter at S. Sidwell's." I quote the above from the Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph's publication of the Bishop's 'Register' (1886). HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

PERINA (8th S. viii. 509).—Is not this the feminine form of Ital. Perino, and cognate with Petrina, Peronetta, Perretta, Petrine, Petronella, &c., which are derived from Lat. Petrus, or Greek Πέτρος? F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

PROVERBIAL SAYING: "HERB JOHN" (8th S. viii. 348, 475).—The following quotation from the 'Antiquary,' the probable date of which is 1794, may prove illustrative of the medicinal properties of this herb. Miss Griselda Oldbuck *loquitur*:—

"'I will do that blythely, Monkbarns, an I had the ingredients, as my cookery book ca's them. There was vervain and dill. I mind that. Davie Dibble will ken about them, though, maybe, he 'll gie them Latin names, and Peppercorn, we hae walth o' them for.'—'Hypericon, thou foolish woman!' thundered Oldbuck; 'd' ye suppose you're making a haggis—or do you think that a spirit, though he be formed of air, can be expelled by a receipt against wind?'"—Chap. xi.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

Hazlitt, in his 'English Proverbs,' 1882, p. 504, has "You give me coloquintide for Herb-John," with "F." as the authority, that is, Fuller's 'Gnomologia,' 1732. ED. MARSHALL.

SOURCE OF PROVERB SOUGHT (8th S. viii. 468).—Your correspondent quotes as a proverb, "When quality meets compliments pass." This expression is not in the collection of Hazlitt and others. It has, however, revived in my memory an expression which I heard in boyhood in Yorkshire: "What compliments when beggars meet!"

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER AND PEEL CASTLE (8th S. ix. 382).—If J. B. S. will turn to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' (vol. xxviii. p. 246) he will find references to the original authorities, who state that Eleanor Cobham was successively imprisoned in London, Chester, Kenilworth, and the Isle of Man. This makes the local tradition of her death at Peel not impossible.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Moss Side, Manchester.

FARNHURST, SUSSEX (8th S. ix. 303, 372).—I am surprised to observe that a learned professor, assisted by another correspondent, undertakes to defend in your columns the change of Farnhurst to Fernhurst. This seems to arise, strange to say, from the fear lest a third person should be supposed to know anything about the origin or meaning of place-names. Names beginning with *Farn* are, of course, in this case in question, such as Farnborough, Farncombe, Farndale, Farndish, Farndon, Farnham, Farnhurst, Farningham, Farnley, Farnsfield, Farnworth, &c. In inquiring into

the meaning and origin of these or other place-names, a proper and indispensable method—neglected, however, by your learned correspondents—would have been to ascertain by an exhaustive local inquiry in each case the situation of the original settlement, and particularly whether situated on dry or moist ground. This, of course, ought to have been done before attempting to dogmatize on a difficult subject, of which little is known, and perhaps less understood. And had this plan been adopted we should not have had to deplore such a blunder as the derivation of Farnhurst from *filix*, fern, with the inference that Farnhurst may be changed into Fernhurst. Further observations on the communications of your learned correspondents cannot be entered upon here, and must be deferred for the present. F. S.

For Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts see the work named below:—

The Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts, 1 vol., imperial folio, illustrated in a series of 44 superb plates, most elaborately executed in exact facsimile of the originals, in gold and colours, with a descriptive text to each plate, serving as a history of Branch Palæography and Pictorial Art, by J. O. Westwood, M.A., F.L.S., &c., Oxford, 1868.

K. D.

Chipping Norton.

BETTY CARELESS (8th S. viii. 507; ix. 366).—Mrs. Haywood (1693–1756) was the author of the 'History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless,' 'Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy,' and other books; in manuscript it was 'Betsy Careless,' but, from the ill repute attached to the name, it was altered. The "charming Betty" was a noted venal beauty of the day. She is said to have had Latin odes addressed to her, and is mentioned in Fielding's 'Amelia' as the "inimitable." Her name will be found in the last plate of 'The Rake's Progress,' scrawled on the rail of the stairs where the madman crazed with love sits; but, as usual, "facilis descensus," she was buried from the poor-house of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 22 April, 1752. More about her may be found in 'Amelia.' Mrs. Haywood is the "Eliza" of Pope's coarse lines in the 'Dunciad.' G. T. SHERBORN.

Twickenham.

As to this woman D. R. will find details in 'The Genuine Works of William Hogarth,' by J. Nichols and G. Steevens, 1810, ii. 174, and iii., 1817, p. 38; likewise in the 'Catalogue of Satirical Prints in the British Museum,' No. 2198, No. 2246, and No. 2717. She is said to have died at Covent Garden Workhouse in 1752.

F. S. G.

'The History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless' is a novel, in four volumes, published in 1751. Of this amusing work I have a copy, and also several other works by the writer of it, Mrs. Eliza Haywood. One of them, 'The Female Spectator,' which does not want merit, came out, in parts, in 1744–46, was then issued in four volumes, and went through at least two editions. That the name of the authoress, unless she changed it, is Haywood—not Heywood, as it is often given—appears from the title-page of 'The British Recluse,' 1722, now before me. F. H.

Marlesford.

I can give a little more information about this book, which D. R., probably rightly, conjectures should be named 'Betsy Thoughtless.' I bought lately a book, more than once referred to by Sir Walter Scott, entitled 'The History of Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy,' by the author of the 'History of Betsy Thoughtless.' The author's name was Eliza Haywood, whom Swift calls a stupid, infamous, scribbling woman, and Pope introduces into the 'Dunciad.' Lady Mary W. Montagu mentions both the above novels with faint praise—a fair estimate, I think. I saw lately a copy of 'Betsy Thoughtless' in a catalogue. J. F. FRY.

Upton, Dideot.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY PERIODICALS (7th S. iii. 516; iv. 69; 8th S. vi. 85).—Add the following:—

University of St. Andrews.

1824. The Argus. An issue for this year is mentioned in the (Edinburgh) *New Lapsus Linguæ* for 17 Jan., 1825.

University of Glasgow.

1832. The Glasgow University Journal. Mentioned in Mason's 'Glasgow Libraries,' p. 144.

University of Edinburgh.

1825. The College Mirror. At least ten numbers. (N.L.L., pp. 88, 94).

1825. The Chum. At least four numbers. (N.L.L., p. 72).

1825. The Bolus. At least three numbers. (N.L.L., p. 21).

1838. The Students' Journal and General Advertiser. At least two numbers.

1838. The Critic or Students' Mirror. At least one number.

P. J. ANDERSON.

University Library, Aberdeen.

CHANGES IN COUNTRY LIFE (8th S. viii. 485; ix. 171).—It may not be impertinent in this connexion to cite an American experience of *circ.* 1863, from 'My Farm at Edgewood,' by Donald Mitchell (Ike Marvel), p. 79:—

"There was once a time, if we may believe a great many tender pastorals and madrigals, such as Kit Marlowe sang, when there were milkmaids.....But milkmaids nowadays are mostly Connaught men, in cowhide boots and black satin waistcoats, who say 'begorra' and beat the cows with the milking stool."

F. J. P.

Boston, Mass.

THE FIRST SEAMAN WHO NAVIGATED A STEAMSHIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC (8th S. vii. 486; viii. 134, 214).—Your correspondent at the last refer-

ence flatly contradicts my statement at the previous reference on two important points. He says, "The Savannah was not a steamship," and that "she arrived at Liverpool on 20 July (not June)."

Waiving any question of taste involved in these flat contradictions, I will simply say that well-established facts are not to be airily brushed aside by a mere *ipse dixit*, and that while an original slip is quite pardonable, one should be very sure of his position before publicly contradicting another who presumably has made careful investigation.

I have examined probably a score of authorities, including contemporary newspapers, and invariably they concur in fixing 20 June as the date of her arrival in Liverpool, and nearly all designate her as a steamship, the exceptions using the expression steam vessel or steamboat; but not one calls her a sailing vessel. Singularly enough, even Marwood, the sole authority whom your correspondent quotes concerning her, calls her "a fine steamship." He fails to quote this passage, but he cannot discredit his own witness.

I will not encumber the pages of 'N. & Q.' with detailed quotations, but I refer, *inter alia*, for confirmation of my statement on one or both of the points in controversy, to Commander Chadwick's "Development of the Steamboat," in 'Ocean Steamships,' p. 8; London *Times*, 30 June, 1819; Baines's 'History of Liverpool,' p. 580; Billinge's *Liverpool Advertiser*, 28 June, 1819; Woodcroft's 'Steam Navigation,' p. 87; Niles's *Register*, 21 Aug., 1819; Admiral Preble's 'History of Steam Navigation,' pp. 97–104; Whittemore's 'Steam Navigation,' *passim*; *Savannah Republican*, 7 April, 1819, *et seq.*; Lindsay's 'Merchant Shipping,' vol. iv. p. 168; Stanton's 'American Steam Vessels,' p. 26; a letter from Liverpool, dated 25 June, in Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser* of 18 Aug., 1819; and Fraser MacDonald's 'Our Ocean Railways,' p. 38. 'Lloyd's List,' Gore's 'Annals of Liverpool,' and other authorities are cited by Admiral Preble, and also the original Log Book of the Savannah, which is still in existence.

The fact that she was rigged as a sailing vessel, as were all the early and most of the later steamships, or that she used her sails when her coal was exhausted or for any other reason, does not make her cease to be a steamship. Nor does the fact that her steam apparatus was detachable do so. On your correspondent's theory, what would she have been with her sails detached, or, what is practically the same thing, furled? Certainly not a sailing vessel. GASTON DE BERNEVAL.

Philadelphia.

VANISHING LONDON (8th S. ix. 385).—Tom Spring, the prize-fighter (whose real name was Thomas Winter), was born at Fownhope, a small village near Hereford, 22 Feb., 1795, and died 20 Aug., 1851, not in Fullwood's Rents, but at the "Castle Tavern" (now called the "Napier"), 25, High Holborn, five doors to the east of Fullwood's Rents, of which house he was the landlord, having purchased the lease in July, 1828, from Belcher, the celebrated pugilist, who gave his name to the Belcher neckerchief, or "bird's-eye fogle," which was popular in sporting circles under the Regency (*Bell's Life in London*, 24 Aug., 1851).

JNO. HEBB.

Willesden Green.

BOSTAL (8th S. ix. 222, 323, 410).—I should like just to make a few notes on this word.

It has nothing to do with the German for a cleft, which is not *Borste*, but *Borst*; for really we know by this time that there are no High-German forms in Early English.

There is no A.-S. *burg-stal*, nor yet *burg-stöl*, that I can find. Dr. Bosworth's reference to Cot., 209, is copied from Lye, who gives only the explanation "clivus," the rest being borrowed from some book on dialects. And now that "Cot." has been printed and indexed, there is no such word in it.

The 'A.-S. Vocabularies' give only one reference, and here is the genuine extract from MS. Harl. 3376, printed in col. 205, l. 36 of Wright-Wülker's edition: "*Clivium*, *i. discensum*, helde, burhsteal." That *burhsteal* is from *burh* and *steal* ought to be obvious.

There never was any *beorh-stigel*, for there is no trace of it at all. The Anglo-French spelling of *stigel* is *stile*; and many people have often had to get over one.

Burhsteal is a real word; it occurs in a poem in the Exeter book: "*Brosnade burh-steal*," the site of the fort has perished. The original sense was "site of the fort"; it has probably changed its sense. Even in A.-S. times it meant "a descent." *Helde* means a slope or declivity. What more can we want? WALTER W. SKEAT.

MERCHANTS' MARKS (8th S. ix. 147, 409).—The subject under discussion has long interested me, and I am well acquainted with the informing work alluded to by MR. HOOPER. The man who keeps his eyes open will find, both here and abroad, no small number of merchants' marks in stone, in wood, and in metal, to reward his alertness of observation, and many travellers have doubtless recorded examples in their note-books. My object in troubling you with this reply is to point out that there is a field, still, so far as I know, unlaboured, from which abundance of material may be drawn, new and profitable.

Among the odd spoils brought to light by dredgings in the Thames are thousands of leaden discs, once the clips of which successive Acts of Parliament enjoined the use by the sellers of woollen cloth, for the protection of their customers and of

the Crown. Wonderful to relate, these bits of metal, tumbled about for centuries by the shifting tides, have in many instances preserved some of the original sharpness of the dies from which they were struck, and when cleansed from the adhering mud often present evidences of artistic design and of brilliant execution. Merchants' marks you have here in great variety—ciphers, monograms, and initials—on the whole as interesting a record of the individual taste of the owners as you could expect or desire. The British Museum contains, as I am informed, a vast number of these little bits of metal (I think that they came mainly from the Roach Smith collection); and I have some 600 or 700 myself, recently fished up from the river. Many are dated, and a large proportion are distinguished by initials or monograms. I commend to the intending historian of merchants' marks a study of the leaden clips in the national collection, where, however, I think, they are held in but small esteem. Merchants' marks are also to be found on some leaden tokens, but these are of much rarer occurrence. J. ELIOT HODGKIN.

Richmond, Surrey.

The reference by MR. HOOPER to my note to l. 177 of 'Pierce the Ploughman's Crede' is apt to mislead. His quotation is garbled and incomplete. Those who refer to my book will not be misled. The note is not mine, but given in Warton's words, as I expressly say. Warton's remark, which I gave but which is now suppressed, is—"Instances of this kind are very common." And so they are; it was not worth while to say that they are not extinct. Warton does not expressly say that the marks were *only* used by merchants who had no arms. The word *only* is not there. Still, it would be quite correct, I suppose, for that date. The poem in question was written before the sixteenth century. WALTER W. SKEAT.

THAMES OR ISIS (8th S. ix. 368).—The name of the Isis is at least two centuries older than the time of Leland, and may be removed from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Edward III., being mentioned by Higden, who speaks of Dorchester as "inter collapsus Thamæ et Ysæ sitam," where there is no mention of the Thames, but only of the Thame. I now see more clearly than I did thirty years ago the difficulties of the etymology which MR. RUTTON does me the honour of attributing to my authority. All I should now venture to say I have said in my last book, 'Names and their Histories,' recently reviewed in 'N. & Q.'

ISAAC TAYLOR.

The origin of the name Isis is discussed by Mr. Andrew Clark in the edition of Anthony Wood's 'Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford' which he has brought out for the Oxford Historical Society. The interest felt in the question may perhaps excuse the following rather lengthy extract from the review in the *Athenæum*, 26 Jan., 1895, as it embodies Mr. Clark's conclusions:—

"What are we to call the river on which Oxford stands? Mr. Clark discusses the matter as follows: 'It is admitted that Leland, Camden, Wood, and other authors (*a*) apply the name "Isis" to the river which rises beyond Cricklade, flows past Oxford, and near Dorchester receives the "Thame"; (*b*) apply the name "Thames" (derived as they say from "Thame" and "Isis") to the river from that point to the sea. It may be admitted also that the word "Isis" has taken a firm hold of the popular mind, and that tourists are shown the barges on the "Isis" at Oxford, and find "Isis" inns and "Isis" taverns all along its banks. A great deal of trouble has been taken in questing after the etymology of this word "Isis," but no one seems to touch what is really the cardinal point as to whether the word "Isis" had any actual existence. It belongs to an age which was fertile in pseudo-classical fictions; and the question may well be asked whether "Isis" for "Thames" is not a coin of the same mint which issued "Callena" or "Bellositum" for "Oxford," or whether it had any warrant in real language. Literary evidence on this point is wholly valueless, because writers copy each other servilely in the use of these pseudo-classical figments. But other and more reliable evidence ought to be forthcoming in handfuls. From Dorchester to Thames' Head is a stretch of seventy-two miles through some of our oldest and best settled country. There must be many hundreds of deeds descriptive of lands adjoining that stretch of river, of all dates, which ought to give us the name of the river as it was known to the living language of men, uncontaminated by legend and fanciful etymology. Can a single document be produced, describing matters of fact in a matter-of-fact way, in which the river is anciently spoken of as the "Isis"? Many documents are cited in the present volume, descriptive of places near Oxford; but their evidence is all the other way.' Mr. Clark then gives eight examples, ranging from 1244 onwards, and in all of them the river is called 'Thamesis,' 'Thamisis,' 'Tamisis,' 'the Thamis,' or 'the high Thames.' He concludes: 'In not one of the many documents (wills, leases, conveyances, inquisitions, presentments, &c.) quoted in all these chapters does the name "Isis" once occur. Wood and his literary predecessors may use it, but their documents never do.' Is it too late to hope that the name 'Isis' may be even now banished from use, not among Oxford men—for to them it is nearly unknown—but among writers of guide-books and contributors to the daily papers?"

JOHN RANDALL.

This question has already been discussed in 'N. & Q.' on more than one occasion. See 2nd S. xi. 505; xii. 51; 3rd S. v. 344; 6th S. vi. 409; vii. 156, 450; viii. 74, 256, 298, 311; ix. 41, 134; 7th S. iii. 514. EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

FLORENCE AS A MALE CHRISTIAN NAME (8th S. ix. 125, 435).—Mr. O'Driscoll, M.P., has this name. D.

OVID'S 'METAMORPHOSES' (8th S. ix. 427).—There can hardly, I think, be any doubt as to the present abiding place of the MS. mentioned by MR. LAWLER, viz., the Pepysian Library at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Pepys died in 1703, so that there is, to say the least, no improbability

in his having acquired this MS. in 1688, and as no other copy has ever been heard of, we may very reasonably assume its identity. It was printed for the Roxburghe Club in 1819 by Mr. Hibbert.

F. NORGATE.

OLD INNS AT KILBURN (8th S. ix. 188, 274, 371).—I venture to submit that the notorious Dick Turpin had nothing whatever to do with the "Red Lion" at Kilburn. The old inn was not on his "beat." The "accident" to his "pal" Tom King occurred outside the "Red Lion" Inn, at the corner of Red Lion Street, Whitechapel, in the centre of the hay market, still held in that thoroughfare. See the numerous contemporary accounts. Dick was essentially an Essex highwayman. My father, an Essex man, narrated the tradition to me sixty years ago. It seems, at all events, pretty clear that Dick's last public appearance in the metropolis was outside this tavern on the occasion of the tragedy above referred to. Thence he is said to have started on his mythical ride to York on the back of the equally fabulous Black Bess. It is "another story," as Mr. Rudyard Kipling would say, and much too long to enter upon in this place—I think, indeed, it has already occupied some space in the columns of 'N. & Q.'—how far there is any foundation for the legend of the celebrated ride. Dick's next exhibition in public is under the name of Mr. John Palmer, horse dealer, in York; and his final display is on the ladder at the Tyburn, Knavesmire, just outside that city, in 1739. I am inclined to think that there was even no local association of the robber with the Kilburn tavern before the late Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth selected Dick as a hero for one of the "Newgate" series of novels then in vogue, *circa* 1830–4. The novelist wrote 'Rookwood' at his residence, "The Priory, Kilburn," and I apprehend "changed the venue," for the sake of convenience and picturesque detail, to the inn in his own locality. NEMO.

Temple.

HANDEL'S "HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH" (8th S. ix. 203, 230, 311, 354).—As the great majority of my statements were made in refutation of a commonly accepted tradition, the unqualified nature of MR. CUMMINGS's adjectives is unfortunate.

In the 'Dictionary' of Sir George Grove (vol. iv. p. 344) it is stated that, according to Burney, who visited him, Wagenseil was eighty-five years of age in 1772; and for this error Burney is gravely corrected. A reference to Burney's account reveals the fact that Wagenseil was not said to be eighty-five, but fifty-eight, at the time of the interview. I regret that I did not verify the reference. Fétis makes Wagenseil's age ninety-two. It will not be necessary for me to quote authorities for my suggestion.

I did not question the publication of the tune and its title (which MR. CUMMINGS calls "attractive") by Lintern. What I did question were the reasons adduced. To the traditional somebody who is always there to "ask" the necessary question, the publisher replied: "Oh, my father was a blacksmith, and this was one of his favourite tunes." There is the fatal variant, of course:—

"Lintern had told him that it was a nickname *given to himself* because he had been brought up as a blacksmith, though he afterwards turned to music, and that this was the piece he was constantly asked to play."

Mere oral absurdity. But perhaps MR. CUMMINGS's patience is a good nag who will not bolt. To pull down Powell's monument and to substitute for it a cairn composed of Lintern's statements graven in stone would perhaps meet the case. But would the public "subscribe"?

GEORGE MARSHALL.

Sefton Park, Liverpool.

WHAT IS A TOWN? (8th S. ix. 404.)—The answer to this question is given, with his accustomed terseness and accuracy, by the Bishop of Oxford in his 'Constitutional History of England,' second edition, vol. i. p. 82. As this important work is, or ought to be, in every free library and on the bookshelves of all studious persons, I do not think that I am called upon to reproduce the paragraphs in your pages.

In Lincolnshire, and, I believe, throughout the greater part of Britain, very small villages are yet spoken of as towns. To this, so far as regards Scotland, Sir James Emerson Tennent bears testimony. "A village in Ceylon," he says, "it must be observed, resembles a 'town' in the phraseology of Scotland, where the smallest collection of houses, or even a single farmstead with its buildings, is enough to justify the appellation" ('Ceylon,' vol. i. p. 422).

Carlyle, though a Scot who never forgot the land of his nativity, does not seem to have known or remembered the meaning of the word "town," for in editing Vicars's account of Winceby fight he corrects the chronicler, who had said, "Both armies met about Ixbie, if I mistake not the Town's name," by adding, as a note, "You do mistake, Mr. Vicars; it is Winceby, a mere hamlet and not a town" ('Cromwell's Letters and Speeches,' 1857, vol. i. p. 143).

In the records of the Manor of Bottesford, near Brigg, a series of regulations were made in 1579, in which the following passage occurs: "It is layd in payne that no cotager in the *town* nor the *thorpe* shal kepe no catil vpon the lordes commones after the lordes officer haue guyen him warning." The "town" meant in the above entry is Bottesford, where the lord's hall was situate, the "thorpe" is Yaddlethorpe; both are now, and were then, very small places.

In the Revised Version of St. Matthew's Gospel, x. 11, the word "town" of the version of

1611 has unfortunately been changed into "village." The Geneva version and that commonly used by Catholics at the present day both have "town" in this place. EDWARD PEACOCK.

Dunstan House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

The answer to this question depends mainly on latitude and longitude. In the North a single farmhouse is called a town; here in Yorkshire the main street, or chief group of houses in a small village, is called "the town"; while further south the dictionary definitions apply, such as "any collection of houses larger than a village," or "any number of houses to which belongs a regular market," definitions which in the North are certainly not correct. ISAAC TAYLOR.

SUBWAY TO THE LONDON GUILDHALL (8th S. ix. 366).—One can seldom visit an ancient castle or monastic ruin without being informed by the cicerone of the existence of a subterranean passage to somewhere. Nine times out of ten the "passage" would, upon examination, prove to have been the cloaca or sewer from the great buildings to the nearest watercourse. It would be wearisome to readers to refer to the various places where this story is told, but I may mention Launceston, where there is visible evidence of a shaft, probably from a latrina, passing down into the subterraneous passage (so called) which leads to the river at the foot of the castle hill. If any passage existed from the London Guildhall to the Thames it would doubtless have been built for sewerage purposes.

I. C. GOULD.

ALDERMEN OF BILLINGSGATE (8th S. viii. 407; ix. 53).—Robert and William Heysham, who settled in London, were apparently not sons, but grandsons of the Giles Heysham whose letter of 1638 has been referred to.

A good pedigree of this family, drawn up in 1723 by William Heysham, M.P., has been printed in Dr. Howard's *Misc. Gen. et Her.*, N.S., vol. iv. p. 373, from which it appears that

William Heysham, of the town of Lancaster, was father of

Giles Heysham, of ditto, bapt. 20 Jan., 1603, and bur. there 22 May, 1664; father of

Giles Heysham, of ditto, bapt. 1 Jan., 1634, and bur. there 21 Feb., 1679; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Thornton, of Oxcliffe, near Lancaster, gent. —she was bapt. 11 June, 1628, and bur. 11 July, 1716—by whom, with other issue, he had

Robert Heysham, second son, bapt. 16 Aug., 1663, Alderman of Billingsgate, M.P. for town of Lancaster (fifteen years), and later for London (seven years). He purchased the manor of Stagenhoe, in the parish of St. Paul's Walden, co. Herts, and dying 25 Feb., 1722, was there buried 5 March following. His will was dated 20 Oct., 1722, and proved P.C.C. 15 March, 1722/3 (51 Richmond).

1723, 26 Feb. "Dy'd Robert Haysham, Esq.; Alderman of London, for the ward of Billingsgate, and President of Christ's Hospital" ('Historical Register,' vol. viii. p. 14). M.I. to various members of his family may be seen in the various histories of Herts. V. L. OLIVER.

Sunninghill.

JOHN DORY (8th S. ix. 386).—Whatever the editor of the 'Oxford English Dictionary' writes comes with so much authority that there must be considerable rashness in venturing to differ from his statements. But I should like to ask—and not at all as a matter for theological controversy—what are DR. J. A. H. MURRAY'S reasons for speaking of the piece of money to be found in the fish's mouth as "the didrachm." The word in the text is στατῆρα, which has an important meaning, for the στατηρ was equal to two didrachms, and so was sufficient for the tribute due from two people. Is there MS. authority for reading δίδραχμα in St. Matthew xvii. 27? If there is, the reading has escaped the notice of Westcott and Hort.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

THE PRIMITIVE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND ON OUR PLANET (8th S. ix. 408).—I am afraid the adequate discussion of this question would be far too long for the columns of 'N. & Q.' Allusion is made in the first chapter of my 'Celestial Motions' (eighth edition, p. 6) to the unequal distribution of land in the two hemispheres. For a number of very interesting suggestions with regard to the probable formation of the earth, and the present state and distribution of its surface, let me refer your correspondent to the twelfth and thirteenth chapters of Mr. W. F. Stanley's 'Notes on the Nebular Theory' (Kegan Paul & Co.). Another very able work which should be consulted is the Rev. O. Fisher's 'Physics of the Earth's Crust' (Macmillan & Co.), the second edition of which appeared in 1889, and the twenty-fifth chapter discusses the arrangement of land and water in hemispheres. W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

The excess of northern lands must be connected, I think, with the fact that the sun is carrying us toward Hercules, a northern constellation, so that all foreign bodies we may meet are more likely to add material to our northern hemisphere than to our southern. With regard to the magnetic needle, it is not more affected, on the whole, by one of the earth's poles than by the other. At the equator it stands horizontal, and elsewhere it dips to the nearest pole. The distribution of animals to-day is widely different from the antediluvian. Before Noah's flood, when America was swarming with horses, the largest of the mammals, now extinct everywhere, were common to all the continents. See Darwin's 'Journal of Researches'; also chap. xiii. of his 'Origin of Species by Natural Selection.' Noah's

animals have been gradually superseding all others that survived only on driftwood. E. L. G.

PEACOCK FEATHERS UNLUCKY (8th S. ix. 408).—A reason for this superstition has been already suggested in 'N. & Q.' Mr. Dyer ('English Folk-lore,' p. 91) gives the reference as 3rd S. viii. 332, and the suggestion was that peacocks' feathers in a house are unlucky because, according to a Mohammedan tradition, it was the peacock that admitted the devil into Paradise. Mr. Conway refers to this myth in his 'Demonology and Devil Lore' (ii. 261). The devil of the legend is Iblis, who represents "the pride of life," and his reasons for selecting the peacock as a tool are sufficiently obvious.

It is strange that these "unlucky" feathers should have been somewhat commonly used as a decoration for fans. "They that feare the stinging of waspes make fannes of peacocks' tailes," says Lyly, in the Blackfriars Prologue to 'Campaspe.' I am sorry to say that a relative of my own was once weak enough to decline the gift of a fan so decorated because it was unlucky. C. C. B.

LONDON FOG: HOOD (8th S. ix. 409).—MR. SALTER will find the lines he wants in Moxon's edition of Hood's poems (no date), p. 350 of the 'Comic Poems.' The poem is entitled 'No!' and consists of twenty-four lines, ending thus:—

No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flow'rs, no leaves, no birds,
November!

WALTER HAMILTON.

The following are the lines asked for:—

No sun, no moon,
No morn, no noon,
No dawn, no dusk, no proper time of day,
No sky, no earthly view,
No distance looking blue,
No road, no street, no t'other side the way,
No end to any row,
No indications where the crescents go,
No top to any steeple,
No recognition of familiar people.
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease
No comfortable feel in any member,
No shade, no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
November.

Hood called it the "negative month."

JAS. N. BLYTH.

The lines from which MR. SALTER quotes (not quite correctly) he will find in the article on 'November' in Chambers's 'Book of Days.' They do not appear to be included in the posthumous edition of Hood's works by his son and daughter—at least I have failed to find them there.

C. C. B.

[Many more replies are acknowledged.]

CÆSARIANUS (8th S. ix. 87, 254, 279).—See 'Cod. Theod.,' l. vii., cap. "De Cæsariania." Arrian on Epictetus, l. iii. cap. xxiv., *in fin.*, has: ἂν δ' ἅπαξ περιποίησῃ τὸ ἄλυπον καὶ ἄφοβον, ἔτι σοι τύραννος ἔσται τίς, ἢ δορυφόρος ἢ Καισαριανός; ED. MARSHALL.

It has probably been already noticed that the extracts given by MR. LAWSON and myself at the last reference are identical, though quoted from different works. The dictionary to which my note referred was published by J. S. Virtue & Co., but bears no date. The particulars given in the one notice must have been copied verbatim from the other. Which is the culprit; and is the gentle attention repeated in the case of other notices?

A. C. W.

SUBSTITUTED PORTRAITS (8th S. vii. 266, 314, 369, 452, 496; ix. 277, 371, 434).—The artist who designed the series of American jubilee postage stamps which illustrate the various scenes in connexion with the discovery of the continent must have had rather mixed ideas as to the personal appearance of the navigator, as upon the one-cent stamp, which purports to depict "Columbus in sight of land," he is represented as clean shaven, while on the two-cent stamp, illustrating "the landing of Columbus," the great discoverer is shown in the flowing beard of the Greenwich picture. W. FALKINER, M.A.

HUMBUG (8th S. ix. 327, 412).—It is tolerably obvious that the word *humbug*, as applied to a kind of wooden yoke for horses, is merely an ignorant perversion of the well-known provincial word *hamboro*, or *hambrough*, of which Halliwell gives only the old plural *hamberwes*, which he defines as "horse-collars." The derivation is known; it is from *hame*, one of the pieces going round a horse-collar, and the A.-S. *beorgan*, M.E. *berwen*, *bergen*, to protect. A *hamboro* is "a protection from the hames," *i. e.*, it is the pad or collar itself. The sense was easily transferred from the collar to the collar together with the hames, and thence to any kind of yoke for a horse. The word is, perhaps, better known in the reversed form *borough-ham* or *boro-ham*, M.E. *beru-ham*, given in the glossaries under the forms *barkham* and *barfhame*; in the latter case the *f* is substituted for the guttural *gh*. See *beru-ham* in Stratmann. It thus becomes clear that *humbug* in this particular sense is a perverted and unoriginal form. WALTER W. SKEAT.

MR. PALMER is quite right in thinking that the word is common, in the sense which he gives, in Norfolk—a short, stoutish stick, fitted with a strap or thick cord at one end, in which is secured a beast's upper jaw, and perfect control acquired for the purpose of giving the beast a drink or drench. I have never heard of its being used for

securing cows when they were milked. Possibly a less severe form of *humbug* may be so used, as in the hands of a brute a *humbug* may easily become an instrument of torture.

HIC ET UBIQUE.

In 'Hic et Ubique,' published in the spring of 1893, are these words, p. 214: "My belief is that 'humbug' is derived from two Italian words, signifying a deceitful man, *uomo bugiardo*." Several common British words are derived from Italian, *e.g.*, rubbish from *robiccia*, alert from *all'erta*. WILLIAM FRASER of Ledeclune Bt.

TRILBY (8th S. ix. 84, 277).—According to the 'Biographie Universelle des Musiciens' (Fétis), an *opéra-comique*, entitled 'Trilby,' composed by Frédéric-Jérôme Truhn, was played with success in Berlin in 1835. A. W. F.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Ancestry of John Whitney. By Henry Melville, A.M., LL.B. (New York, Printed at the De Vinne Press.)

THE pedigree of the family of Whitney, of Whitney, has received a full measure of attention. Honours such as are awarded it in the present volume must be classed as exceptional even in a time like the present, when genealogical studies are in highest favour both in England and in America, in which latter country collective exertion has led to interesting and important results. A volume so handsome as the present, which in its spotless cover of stamped vellum and with its numerous illustrations is veritably *de luxe*, constitutes a valuable addition to any genealogical library. It is a curious and striking fact that just at the period when the great "Royalist" family, to ante-date the application of the word, was disappearing or losing consequence in England, it was establishing itself from a Puritan source in America, where it has acquired further honours. Nature itself seems to have favoured the ostracism of the family, since before the emigration in 1635 to America of John Whitney, who forms the connecting links between the English and American Whitneys, being born in one country and dying in another, the Wye, swollen by torrents from the Welsh hills, long a menace to the Whitneys as occupants of the Marches, deviated from its course, dashed against the remains of Whitney Castle, and "the good 'White Tower,' that had survived so many centuries of border warfare, crumbled beneath the waves." The very bodies in the graves were washed out, and skulls and bones of Whitneys were whirled far away, perhaps even with those of Lycidas, beyond

> Where the great vision of the guarded mount
> Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold.

At the present moment, as the latest historian of the Whitneys declares, there are presumably more Whitneys in some Massachusetts village than in the whole of the United Kingdom. Their home, however, is here, the cradle of their race; and however brilliant deeds may have been accomplished in the War of Independence or in subsequent periods by the later Whitneys, what is most splendid in connexion with the race belongs to English history. To tracing out the English Whitneys, indeed, the present volume is, as its title indicates, devoted. The American descendants of John Whitney have been the subject of previous research.

In dealing with families which trace their origin to the Norman Conquest much has to be taken on trust both by the compiler and the critic. The task of the latter would, indeed, be interminable if he sought to verify facts or balance probabilities. The Norman origin of the family seems incontestable. Its affluence, its teritorial expansion, and its alliances are attested, and its historical interest is great. A mere nomenclature of those with whom it was allied would demand much space, the mention of the dignities and possessions of the family would be scarcely less exigent. Clifford Castle, with all its associations with the fair Rosamund—Rosa Mundi, otherwise Joan de Clifford—together with the lordships of Clifford and Glasbury, was granted by King Henry IV. to Robert Whit(e)ney for his services in the capture of Edward Mortemer, in which his father, his uncle, and a "great part of his relatives" had been killed, and his property had been burnt and destroyed. Subsequently, about 1580, Clifford Castle was added permanently to the large Whitney estate. Clifford Castle itself, like that of Whitney, appears to have been a veritable Castle Dangerous. Welsh chroniclers and poets supply the Whitneys with an ancestor who was a Knight of the Round Table. Without assigning them an origin so remote and mythical, it may be conceded that their place in English history is sufficiently conspicuous and honourable. In 1394 Sir Robert Whitney was Knight-Marshal, otherwise "Marshal of the Household." Mr. Melville would have us—in the great scene of combat between Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Nottingham, himself Earl-Marshal (see Shakspeare's 'King Richard II.,' I. iii.)—read, or at least understand, Whitney whenever the word "Marshal" is used. To the marshal are, of course, assigned many fine lines. To the student of literature a chief interest in the Whitneys lies in Geoffrey Whitney of the 'Emblems.' To deal with all the claims on consideration of this family, now transplanted to America, would be an endless task—a task with which we cannot attempt to grapple. With slight variations the arms of all the Whitneys—Azure, a cross chequy or and gules, the crest a bull's head couped sable argent, the points gules—are the same.

Abundant materials, some already employed, concerning the Whitneys exist in the British Museum, the Record Office, and other great collections, and the Cathedrals of Gloucester and Hereford, with other western churches, have memorials. Whitney, or Witney, is the name given in the West Riding to a species of thick cloth. We find the word in no dictionary to which we have facilities of access, but vouch for its existence. This word probably comes from the place. In connexion with this it is possibly worth mention as a coincidence that John Whitney was a member of the Merchant Taylers' Company. One of the most interesting points in the book is the identification of the aforesaid John Whitney, for which, as for other matters, we must refer the reader to the volume. In addition to other illustrations, maps and pedigrees are liberally supplied, together with many appendices of more than domestic interest.

Sir John Vanbrugh. Edited by E. H. Swaen. (Fisher Unwin.)

To the "Mermaid" series has been added a selection from the works of the witty and ribald Vanbrugh. The three plays given—'The Relapse,' 'The Provok'd Wife,' and 'The Confederacy,' to which is added 'A Journey to London,' Vanbrugh's contribution to 'The Provok'd Husband'—are not only the most thoroughly representative of the architect of Blenheim, but are also among the

most brilliant contributions to the Restoration stage. Mr. Swaen supplies a preface, a bibliography, a genealogical table, and a biographical notice, all of them adequate. The volume also contains Leigh Hunt's essay on Vanbrugh. For practical purposes the edition is the most convenient that is accessible, being handy in shape, trustworthy in the main in text, and supplied with notes which are adequate without being burdensome. On p. 137 the puzzling word "Ceaux" should certainly be *Beaux*, as it appears in the edition of 1735. On p. 160 the word "chartre," which appears in the early editions, is corrected in a note; but the mistake corrected is not made in the text, though other mistakes are. These things are trifles, and the text generally follows the early editions, and is in no respect altered or emasculated. In 'The Provok'd Wife,' V. vi., we have the Rabelaisian phrase, "A great leap in the dark."

Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society. New Series, Vol. II., Part IV. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

THE Glasgow Archæological Society, though one of our younger antiquarian bodies, has already done some very good work. There is assuredly no falling off to be discovered in the part before us. The address delivered by Prof. Ferguson on his vacating the presidential chair of the Society is not only an able document, but one exceedingly well fitted for the time and place when it was delivered. His protest against the work of destruction that is still going on both in town and country is of great value and cannot be spread too widely. There are, perhaps, not quite so many men now as formerly who avow that they would destroy for destruction's sake, and profess an absolute hatred for relics of the past because they withdraw men's minds from the worship of the present; but if we hear less of them than was our wont a few years ago, it is because it has become now "bad form" to talk in this unintelligent manner. We still have among us people, held of no small account, who are willing to sweep away valuable historic landmarks on the merest pretence of utility.

Another point in the professor's address we cannot pass over, and that is his eloquent pleading for a city museum. Glasgow is a vast centre of industry, and it has been remarked that wherever local museums have been established, either in this island or on the Continent, as soon as their existence becomes known, which takes some time, they become thronged by the working classes whenever the objects are arranged in an intelligible manner and are ticketed so that there is no mistaking the nature of the things exhibited. Glasgow is one of the richest cities in the empire. If the work be not already begun, we cannot think that it can be long delayed.

Mr. Colin Dunlop Donald, the succeeding president, has dwelt eloquently on the additional interest which historical association lends to natural beauty. Almost every one feels this, but there are many of our acquaintances who are unaware that they do so. Why does Chillon attract a larger number of visitors than the far more picturesque structures that are scattered through Switzerland and the Rhinelands? There can be no doubt that Byron's verse, though by no means giving an accurate account of events, has attracted many who, had the poet not written, would never have taken the trouble to examine that somewhat commonplace structure.

Mr. David MacRitchie's essay on 'French Influence in Scottish Speech' is a good paper, which we should like to have found longer. It is a subject the writer understands, though here and there he has fallen into error. "Funeralls" may very possibly be due to French influence, but if so the force extended over England as well as Scotland. This seemingly plural form was quite common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

THE first number of *Genealogical Queries and Memoranda*, a quarterly magazine, edited by Mr. G. F. T. Sherwood, has made its appearance.

MR. GLADSTONE'S new volume of 'Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler' will be published at the Clarendon Press early in July. Part I. will consist of eleven chapters on Butler himself. Part II., consisting of ten chapters, is devoted to such subsidiary studies as discussion of a future life, necessity or determinism, teleology, miracle, the mediation of Christ, and probability as the guide of life, and of these only a part of the first has been published in the *North American Review*. The volume will be issued simultaneously in this country and in America.

HUNTER'S 'Familiæ Minorum Gentium' is a manuscript highly valued by students of genealogy. It is to be found at the British Museum, and is well worth inspection by the curious in calligraphy. Three years ago the Harleian Society decided to print Hunter's 'Pedigrees and Memoranda,' with notes by Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., a member of the Council of the Society, who had undertaken the editorship of the collection. In 1894 the first volume of the work, consisting of 420 pages, was issued to the members of the Society. In 1895 two more volumes were issued, bringing the consecutive pagination of the work up to 1172. The Society has just issued the fourth and final volume, which, as far as the text is concerned, concludes on p. 1310, while an index to the whole work finishes on p. 1454. The members of the Harleian Society are to be congratulated on having secured this valuable compilation of genealogical memoranda, complete and neatly bound, within three years.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

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G. H. THOMPSON ("Speech by Mr. Gladstone").—The following is the full reference: 6th S. iii. 229, 394; iv. 278.

CORRIGENDA.—P. 430, col. 2, l. 14 from bottom, for "Wells" read *Wills*; p. 439, col. 2, l. 40, for "Monastery" read *Collegiate Church*.

NOTICE.

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